

A report on
Stakeholders Roundtable Meeting

30 November, 2010
Image Hotel, Narayangarh, Chitwan, Nepal

on

‘Small Scale Aquaculture Initiative in Nepal: Understanding Gender implications
and Sustainability of the approach’

Submitted to

Enabling Bio-innovations for Poverty Alleviation in Asia Project

Asian Institute of Technology
Klong Luang PO Box 4
Pathumthani 12120, Thailand



Submitted by

Geeta Bhatrai Bastakoti
Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development-Nepal
Bharatpur-12, Chitwan
Nepal

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1. Introduction

FORWARD-Nepal has implemented a research study with the financial support from ‘Enabling Bio-innovations for Poverty Alleviation in Asia Project’ a collaborative project of International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, and the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand. The research focused on analyzing the impact of a pilot project named ‘Women in Aquaculture’, which was implemented in Chitwan and Nawalparasi district of Nepal with the aim to enhance the involvement of women farmers in small-scale aquaculture activities. The initial result of the pilot project was encouraging, but it was not clear whether they are adopting similar approach and are getting enough income and thus improved the household nutritional status. On this background, the study, implemented by FORWARD-Nepal, was proposed with the main objective to assess the livelihood benefits, gender impacts and sustainability of the above-mentioned aquaculture innovation project in the project pilot areas of Nepal and the possibility of expansion in other areas.

As a part of this research study FORWARD-Nepal planned to organize a small roundtable meeting of stakeholders inviting the small-scale aquaculture farmers, Village Development Committee (VDC), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences (IAAS), Fisheries Development Centre, and local traders as well. The roundtable meeting was proposed to present the main findings of the research. At the same time, the expectation was to get feedbacks and suggestions from the related stakeholders.

As planned in the research proposal, the Stakeholders Roundtable Meeting was conducted on 30 November 2010 at the Image Hotel, Narayangarh, Chitwan, Nepal. This report presents the details of the meeting along with the main recommendations from the meeting to the relevant stakeholders.

2. Objectives

The main aim of this roundtable meeting was to share the research activities and preliminary findings with the stakeholders at local and district level. Likewise, the research team also expected to receive the feedbacks and know the views of stakeholders on aquaculture.

3. Participants

The participants of this roundtable meeting were: Farmers from study areas including representative of Women’s group for aquaculture, Officers from District Agricultural Development Office Chitwan, Officer from Fisheries Development Centre Bhandara Chitwan, IAAS Rampur, FORWARD Nepal, and Research Assistants.

In total, 40 participants attended the roundtable meeting. The list of participants those attended the Stakeholders Roundtable Meeting is presented in Appendix 1.

4. Programme and agenda

The stakeholder roundtable meeting was organized by Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development-Nepal, Bharatpur-12, Chitwan, Nepal; which was held in 30 November. The meeting venue was Image Hotel, Near Pokhara Bus Park, Narayangarh, Chitwan, Nepal. The detail on meeting agenda and programme schedule is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Roundtable meeting schedule

Time	Particulars	Responsible
11:30-12:00	Registration and group photo	Shree Ram/Hari
12:00 – 12:10	Welcome remarks	Gam B Gurung
12:10 – 12:30	Presentation about the research and preliminary findings	Geeta B Bastakoti
12:30 – 12:45	Tea Break	Shree Ram/Hari
12:45 – 13:00	Experience in fish farming	Representative of Women's group (Chitwan)
13:00 – 13:15	Experience in fish farming	Representative of Women's group (Nawalparasi)
13:15 – 13:30	Experience in fishery development and management (as Directory of Fishery Department)	Shukra Pradhan
13:30 – 13:45	Role of DADO in fisheries development, Chitwan	Santosh Paudel
13:45 – 14:00	Sharing the experience of commercial fish farming (successful fisheries grower)	Ambika Adhikari
14:00 – 14:15	Role of IAAS in fisheries development	Sunila Rai
14:15 – 14:30	Closing remarks	Netra Pratap Sen
14:30 – onwards	Snacks break and open discussion (including discussion on organising farmer exchange visit)	Shree Ram/Hari

5. Meeting proceedings

The roundtable meeting started with the registration of all the participants. A group photo was taken at the beginning of the meeting. The Program Director of FORWARD-Nepal Mr. Gam Bahadur Gurung welcomed all the participants in the meeting. All participants also introduced themselves on the floor. Mr. Gurung briefly described the purpose of the roundtable meeting, the reason to organize it. Further, he noted that this kind of platform becomes important for sharing the knowledge among different stakeholders inclusive of local farmers who are the primary stakeholders.

After the welcome remarks of Mr Gurung, Ms Geeta, the Principal Investigator of the project, presented about the research activities and the preliminary findings from the research. She first discussed about the Small Scale Aquaculture project in Nawalparasi and Chitwan District, and then highlighted the need to conduct this research. The main objectives of the research were discussed thereafter. Ms Geeta explained to the participants how the research activities were conducted, including the participation of the farmers from the study areas.

Ms Geeta shared about the preliminary findings from the research. The initial findings showed that 80-85 percent of women farmers involved in individual household aquaculture are still continuing to practice aquaculture in ponds. There was expansion in the size of the ponds in household in the study area along with expansion in the peripheral areas. Ms. Geeta said that the expansion of the aquaculture was in two forms: expansion with the support from the 'Production and Marketing' project, and expansion by the private adopters. Besides, some project beneficiaries also expanded the area. In general, women farmers were able to receive benefit (fish consumption in household, getting income, and utilizing it for household expenses like grocery, clothes, children school resources) from doing aquaculture in small scale. Since most of the participants could not understand English, the presentation was translated in local Nepali language (Appendix 2).

Mr Santosh Paudel of DADO office gave suggestion that if the study could have included mixed group Aquaculture groups it would have added more value to analysis in the report. Ambika Adhikary, Chairperson had a query related to study areas where the research was done.

After the detail presentation from Principal Investigator, Mr. Gurung asked the members from Women's group in the study sites to share their experience in fish farming.

First, Renuka Chaudhary from '*Mahila Machapalan Samuh*' (Women's Aquaculture Group) in Kathar VDC of Chitwan was asked to put forward their experience. She remembered that almost more than 10 years ago when the Fishery Expert from IAAS, Rampur (Dr Madhav Shrestha) visited the area nobody was ready to convert land to pond. After some facilitation, initially, only 13 farmers dug the pond. Later the numbers of farmers adopting the pond increased to 22, and at present 63 members in the group have ponds, who adopted it later. In the study VDC, 257 ponds exist at present. Local fish species, such as *shidra macha* and *dherua*, has been stocked these days for nutritional purpose when they knew that these species are beneficial for children and women, especially pregnant women. Initially they installed ponds for increasing household income but nowadays they are aware that fish is very much beneficial for health and hence majority

is consumed. In Cooperative group, they have NPRs 500,000; they collect NPRs 20 monthly as membership fee. They are still not able to meet the market demand. Fish traders, known as '*Malhar*' come to the households from market to collect fish. Renuka Chaudhary also shared that they had started fish farming in group, as the 'Community Fish Farming'. But, that initiative could continue further as the time requirement for such community farming could not match with the time availability of the members.

Bina Thanet from Kawasoti *Mahila Machapalan Samuh* in Nawalparasi district also shared group experiences. She stated that initially farmers were reluctant to convert farm land to ponds, mainly due to lack of knowledge of fish farming and uncertainty involved. But, later when farmers see benefit in ponds through fish, other farmers also adopted aquaculture. Currently, 43 members from the project are members in the group. About 6 years ago (Nepali year 2062) *Kawasoti Mahila Macha Sahakari Ltd* was established and registered, which has not more than NPRs 400,000 in the deposit.

Ms Thanet further informed that more than 50% of fish production is being consumed. Many households consume fish in household since the nutrition is high in fish, and they could save that amount of money through their own production. She further mentioned that when there are guests, or in festive occasions they can feed and have dish for guests.

Bina Thanet reported about the problems of water sources and water in the ponds. Kathar in Chitwan has good water sources like perennial sprouts as well as irrigation water is available but Kawasoti has problem related to water hence fish is not produced as per their desire.

Both the representative of women's group shared the benefit of using local materials in fish farming. For example, rather than using the chemical fertilizers they could use ash and waster water from cooking, and cleaning. By doing so, they could also minimize the cost of production. At the same time such waste water is beneficial to pond and fish too. Mr. Gurung also confirmed that ash as organic manure had potassium and nitrogen, which is certainly beneficial to ponds and fish.

After discussion and sharing from both the groups, Mr. Gurung invited Mr Sukra Pradhan to put upon his views. Mr Pradhan shared his experiences and suggestions, being a fish expertise. He acknowledged the importance of fish farming in Nepal as livelihood option and as a good source of nutrition and dietary needs. He informed the group about the success of Community Fish Farming initiated in Nawalparasi district in Nepal with support from project, which was also undertaken by Women. Further, he suggested that before initiating and adopting any kind of farming activities farmers should know details. He also highlighted the importance of water sources for fish farming. According to him good agricultural crop land should not be used for aquaculture purpose and those land with good ground water sources, and perennial water sources should be used for aquaculture purposes so that household could maximize benefits. He said that he was happy to provide the knowledge and expertise if needed.

Likewise, Mr Santosh Poudel from DADO office shared about the organizational details of DADO and the responsibilities of DADO in promoting and supporting farmers in the District. He shared about the project initiated by Department of Agriculture to support the capacity building for Cooperatives. He suggested the Cooperative groups to develop the

proposal and contact DADO office for further details by providing his contact number and submit to DADO for second round. He also put forward the importance of women's empowerment being achieved through fish farming. At the same time he also highlighted the necessity for improving women's decision-making power in household that will improve women's status. He suggested women farmers to take the opportunity from such kind of programs to get benefit, which will then improve their confidence.

Ambika Adhikary, a successful commercial fishery farmer, provided information about his ponds and how he was doing it in a commercial scale. He suggested women Groups to scale up the aquaculture level and move in a direction of commercializing it to get more benefits from commercial produce. He also proposed the group to visit his farm for having more knowledge from his field ponds. He shared about the species he had currently installed in his ponds.

Lastly, Mr. Netra Pratap Sen concluded the workshop by thanking all the participants and expressed that sharing was very useful to everyone and recommended to scale-up the fisheries to maximize the benefits from commercialization.

6. Recommendations

Based on the discussion during the roundtable meeting, following recommendations can be made for the success of fisheries.

- Farmers should try to scale-up their fisheries production activities, which will help to maximize the benefits from commercialization.
- Women's Group could do Community Aquaculture by leasing land with water sources to get more benefits if interested in commercial aquaculture.
- Farmers should establish good relationship with the service providers such as DADO and Fishery Development Centre, through their cooperative groups, so that they can get necessary technical services and inputs.
- Not only the scaling up of the production, farmers, through their cooperative groups, further explore the market and put efforts to link to the appropriate market for getting the maximum benefit.
- The networking among farmers, with government agencies and other stakeholders including the NGOs is crucial both for production and marketing related activities. Womens' Fisheries Group should be active and take self-initiation to network with different agencies.
- Farmers could maximize the use of local inputs for the fisheries production, so that they can reduce the cost, and at the same time could reduce the potential water pollution.

Appendix 1. List of participants

SN	Name	Organization/affiliation	Address
1	Santosh Raj Poudel	District Agriculture Planning Officer	District of Agriculture Development Office (DADO), Chitwan, Nepal
2	Sukhra Kumar Pradhan	Fisheries Expert	Ex-Director of Department of Fisheries , Nepal
3	Ambika Adhikari	Farmer and Chairperson of Fisheries Association in Chitwan	Chitwan, Nepal
4	Gam Bahadur Gurung	Program Director , FORWARD	Kshetrapur, Chitwan, Nepal
5	Netra Pratap Sen	Executive Director, FORWARD	Kshetrapur, Chitwan, Nepal
6	Sunila Rai	Professor, IAAS	Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal
7	Geeta Bhatrai Bastakoti	PI	Chitwan, Nepal
8	Shri Ram Chaudhary	Administrative Officer, FORWARD	Kshetrapur, Chitwan, Nepal
9	Saimon Shrestha	Commercial Farmer (Chicken)	Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal
10	Renuka Chaudhary	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
11	Dilmaya Gurung	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
12	Laumi Chaudhary	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
13	Thagani Mahat	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
14	Sabitri Chaudhary (1)	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
15	Gauri Chaudhary	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
16	Mina Mahatto	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
17	Phulmati Chaudhary	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
18	HariMaya Chaudhary	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
19	Bikhani Tharuni	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
20	Savitri Chaudhary (2)	Kathar Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kathar, Chitwan
21	Dhan Kumari Thanet	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
22	Deu Kumari Mahatto	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
23	Dal Kumari Bote	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
24	Rita Bote	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
25	Aarti Bote	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
26	Man Kumari Gurau	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
27	Lok Maya Gurau (2)	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
28	Rita Gurau	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Organization/affiliation	Address
29	Deu Maya Mahatto	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
30	Som Kumari Mahatto	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
31	Tasvariya Thanet	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
32	Bina Thanet	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
33	Shiv Devi Rana	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
34	Tulsi Devi Mahatto	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
35	Nirmala Thanet	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
36	Bhagwati Mahatto	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
37	Lok Maya Gurau (1)	Kawasoti Mahila Machapalan Sahakari	Kawasoti, Nawalparasi
38	Gehendra Shreshtha	Research Assistant	Sharadanagar, Chitwan
39	Hari Bastakoti	Research Assistant	Sharadanagar, Chitwan
40	Rasmi Gurung	Research Assistant	Sharadanagar, Chitwan

Appendix 2. Presentation by the Principal Investigator

नेपालमा लघु मत्स्यपालन एक पहल :
यसका लैंगिक प्रभाव र दिगोपना सम्बन्धी
अध्ययन



गीता भट्टराई वस्त्राकोटी
विकासका लागि अग्रणी कल्याण तथा कृषि समार सङ्घ
(फरवार्ड नेपाल) भरतपुर, चितवन

प्रस्तुत गरिने विषय वस्तु

- पृष्ठभूमि तथा परियोजनाको परिचय
- समस्याहरूको सूची
- अध्ययनका उद्देश्यहरू
- अध्ययनका तरिका
- प्रारम्भिक नतिजाहरू
- आगामी कार्यदिशा



पृष्ठभूमि

- कृषि नेपालमा जीविकोपार्जनको मुख्य आधार
- प्राकृतिक नदी, खोला, तालबाट माछा मारेर जीविका चलाउने केही जाती र विपन्न वर्गको पेशा भएता पनि माछाको उत्पादन र उपलब्धतामा कम भएको छ ।
- माछापालन नेपालमा अहिले विकास हुने क्रममा छ र यो कृषि अन्तर्गत पर्ने एउटा व्यवसाय हो ।
- गत केही दशक अगाडिबाट माछापालनको प्राविधिक र व्यवस्थापन पक्षलाई सुधार गरेर व्यवसायीकरण गर्ने प्रयास भैरहेको छ ।

Cond..

- तर पनि यस्तो व्यवसायिक पहल विपन्न वर्ग र महिला वर्गमा पुरन सकेको छैन ।
- हाल माछापालन सानो स्तरमा भएकोले माछाको आपूर्ति कम छ र मूल्य बढी छ । जस्तैगर्दा बहुसंख्यक निम्न र मध्यम वर्गका परिवारले माछाको उपभोग पर्याप्त गर्न सकेका छैनन् ।

परियोजनाको परिचय

- सन् २००० मा "माछापालनमा महिला" नामक सानो परियोजना चितवन जिल्लामा शुरू भएको थियो । यस परियोजनाको उत्साहप्रद नतिजाको आधारमा दोस्रो चरणमा नवलपरासी जिल्लामा पनि कार्यान्वयन गरिएको थियो ।
- यस परियोजनाले विशेष गरेर घरपरिवारको आम्दानी वृद्धि गर्ने र प्रोटेिनको स्रोत उपलब्ध गराउने लक्ष राखेको थियो ।
- यस परियोजनाका मुख्य गतिविधिहरू यस प्रकार छन् :
 - कृषकसँग उपलब्ध जग्गामा पोखरी निर्माण गर्ने ।
 - छिटो बढ्ने खालको नाईल टिलापिया जातको माछा पाल्ने ।
 - माछाको आहाराको लागि स्थानीय स्रोत साधन जस्तै तरकारीका अवशेष र भाँसाबाट प्राप्त अन्य खेरजाने वस्तु प्रयोग गर्ने ।
 - घरमा भएको जनशक्तिलाई माछापालनमा प्रयोग गर्ने ।
 - पोखरीको ढिलमा तरकारी खेती गरेर परिवारले उपभोग गर्ने ।

समस्याहरूको कथन

- यस परियोजना ५ वर्ष अगाडि समाप्त भैसकेपनि सहभागी कृषकहरूले माछापालनलाई निरन्तरता दिएको पाइएको छ,
- यस परियोजनामा सहभागी नभएका अन्य छिमेकी कृषकहरूले पनि माछापालन व्यवसाय शुरू गरेको पाइएको छ,
- तर पनि यस परियोजनाले सिकाएको प्रविधि र व्यवस्थापन अनुसार नै कृषकहरूले माछापालन गरिरहेका छन् वा छैनन् भन्ने बारेमा जानकारी भएको छैन । त्यस्तै परियोजनाले कृषकहरूलाई सिकाएको विधि अनुसार माछापालन गर्दा कृषक परिवारलाई सन्तोषजनक रूपमा आम्दानी र पोषणको स्थितिमा सुधार भएको छ वा छैन जानकारी भएको छैन ।

समस्याहरू

- महिलाहरू तथा गरीब कृषकहरूलाई फाईदा दिने भएमा यस्ता कार्यक्रमहरू महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छन्,
- लैंगिक सम्बन्ध बुझ्नको लागि धिनीहरूको जीवन र जीविकोपार्जनमा भएका परिवर्तनहरू विस्तृत विश्लेषण तथा लैंगिक विश्लेषण गर्न जरुरी छ,
- व्यवसायिक फाईदा लिनको लागि बजार तथा यसको सञ्जालहरूको सम्बन्ध बुझ्न जरुरी छ,
- यस्ता परियोजनाहरूको दिगोपना तथा दीर्घकालीन सक्षमता सम्बन्धी दिसाबोध हुन जरुरी छ ।

अनुसन्धानका उद्देश्यहरू

परियोजनाको पहलबाट माछापालन प्रविधिहरू कृषकहरूको जीविकोपार्जनमा पुऱ्याउने फाईदाहरू यसका लैंगिक प्रभाव तथा दिगोपना आकलन गर्ने ।

खास उद्देश्यहरू

- लघु माछापालन पहलको प्रयोगले सिमान्त जनजातीहरूको जीविकोपार्जनमा पुरन सक्ने फाईदाहरूको आकलन गर्ने,
- घर परिवारका सदस्यहरूको पौष्टिक अवस्थामा लघु मत्स्यपालन कार्यक्रमबाट हुने योगदानको अध्ययन गर्ने,
- लघु मत्स्यपालनले पार्न सक्ने लैंगिक प्रभाव, भूमिका, उत्तरदायित्व, दिनसक्ने समय तथा सामाजिक सम्बन्ध,
- बजार तथा अन्य सहयोगी सेवासंग सम्बन्ध स्थापना, सहजीकरणमा महिला समूहको भूमिका आकलन,
- लघु मत्स्यपालनको बरिपरीका क्षेत्रमा विस्तार तथा सोका अवरोध र सहज हुने कारकहरूको विश्लेषण गर्ने ।

अध्ययन गरिएको स्थल



आंकडाका प्रकार तथा स्रोतहरू

- प्रारम्भिक तथा अन्य दोस्रो श्रेणी वा सहायक क्षेत्रहरूबाट परिमाणात्मक र गुणात्मक सूचनाहरू संकलन,
- दोस्रो श्रेणीका क्षेत्रबाट, अध्ययन स्थल क्षेत्रमा संचालित परियोजनाका गतिविधिहरू तथा नेपालमा लघु मत्स्यपालनको स्थिति सम्बन्धी जानकारी लिन सकिन्छ ।

सहायक स्रोतहरू निम्न छन् :

- कृषिमा महिला परियोजनाको प्रतिवेदन
- कृषि तथा पशु विज्ञान अध्ययन संस्थानको प्रतिवेदन तथा प्रकाशनहरू
- मत्स्य विकास जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालय, मत्स्य विकास केन्द्र, चितवन र अन्य प्रतिवेदनहरू

प्रारम्भिक आंकडा निम्न स्रोतहरूबाट प्राप्त भएको थियो ।

- परियोजनाका कर्मचारी वा प्रतिनिधिबाट
- मत्स्यपालन परियोजनाका लक्षित कृषकहरू/सरोकारवालाहरू
- परियोजना स्थलका जीविकोपार्जनका लागि लघु मत्स्यपालन सेवा अर्पनाउने घरघुरी/कृषकहरू
- लघु मत्स्यपालन नअर्पनाउने घरघुरी/कृषकहरू

नमूनाको छनौट

नमूना संकलन गर्ने तरिका :

- परियोजनासंग सम्बन्धित लाभान्वित घरपरिवार र परियोजना बाहिरबाट नमूना संकलनका लागि छनौट गरिएका घर परिवार
- नमूनाको स्तर/आकार
- तथ्याङ्क संकलनका लागि छनौट गरिएका परियोजनाको लाभान्वित घर परिवार संख्याको ५० प्रतिशत
- परियोजनाका लाभान्वित वर्गसंग सामाजिक आर्थिक हिसावले मिल्दो/मेलखाने परियोजना क्षेत्र बाहिरबाट परियोजनाको प्रविधि अपनाएका/ग्रहण गरेका र नगरेका घर परिवार ।

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तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने तरिका



- प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण र मुख्य जानकारी दिने व्यक्तिसंग लिएको अन्तरवार्ता
- सामुहिक छलफल
- घरपरिवार सर्वेक्षण
- निश्चित प्रश्नावली सहितको अन्तर्क्रिया/अन्तरवार्ता वास्तविक फिल्डको अनुगमन ।

14

प्रारम्भिक नतीजाहरू

- यस परियोजनाले महिलाहरूलाई समूहमा संगठित भएर माछापालन व्यवसायमा संलग्न हुन सहयोग गरेको छ । महिलाहरू समूहमा आवद्ध भएर परियोजनाको गतिविधिमा संलग्न भएपछि सामाजिक रूपमा शसक्त भएका छन् ।
- यस परियोजनाबाट घरपरिवारको आम्दानी (रु ३०,००० देखि ४००,०००) बढाउनुका साथै बचत तथा ऋण परिचालन एवं ग्रौठ शिक्षामा पनि सुधार भएको छ ।
- सहभागी कृषकहरूले माछापालनलाई निरन्तरता दिएका छन् (७०-८०%) र आम्दानी राम्रो देखिएकोले पोखरीको क्षेत्रफल बढाएर माछापालन बढाउँदै लगेका छन् ।

Cond...

- माछापालनका लागि कृषकहरूमा समस्या पनि देखिएको छ । जस्तै समूहमा आवद्ध घरपरिवार छरिएर बसेकाले सूचना आदान-प्रदानमा असजिलो हुने, बजारको लागि बाटो र यातायातको साधनको अभाव र जग्गा र पानीको स्रोतको कमीले गर्दा माछापालनलाई अझ बढाउन नसकिने आदि ।

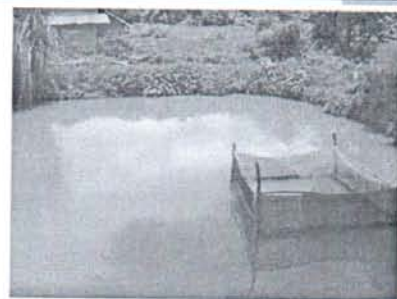
अर्को चरण :



- प्रत्येक घरपरिवारको तथ्याङ्क गर्ने (Data Entry)
- तथ्याङ्कको विश्लेषण र प्रतिवेदन तयार तथा प्रतिवेदन बुझाउने
- परियोजनाको अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति वा संस्थालाई जानकारी गराउने ।

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धन्यवाद !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



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